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On Trial, Rust Says He Erred

Youth Asserts
He Sought to
Meet Gorbachev

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Mathias Rust told a Soviet court Wednesday that he made his audacious flight to the edge of Red Square in a single-engine Cessna to talk to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, about achieving world peace and to create a sensation that would dramatize his utopian goals.

Admitting his guilt on two of the charges against him — violation of the Soviet border and of international flight regulations — Mr. Rust, 19, said, "I had hoped to have the possibility of meeting with the Soviet leadership, especially Gorbachev."

He said later that "without resonance among the world public, every undertaking is senseless." Nonetheless, Mr. Rust said of his flight, "As I view it today, it is a crime. I would not repeat it."

The most serious of the charges, the violation of flight regulations, carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

The scheduled three-day trial opened with a reading of the charges against Mr. Rust, including the charge of malicious hooliganism, which he first appeared to concede and later denied.

"I regret what happened," he said. "I saw no other possibility to achieve my goal. It was not hooliganism."

Before landing near Red Square — the site not only of the Kremlin, seat of the Soviet government, but also of the mausoleum of Lenin — Mr. Rust said he was not conscious of "decorating a national shrine."

Although the presiding judge, Robert Tikhomirov, admonished the young pilot about the folly and potential danger of his action, there was little confrontation in the courtroom as Mr. Rust stood, looked at the judge and, for 8 minutes, explained his actions extemporaneously.

Spectators said the neatly combed and dressed young man was possessed of a quiet confidence that seemed to increase as he stood, faced the judicial panel and spun out his first public statement about the flight that led to the dismissal

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Mathias Rust, left, at the opening of his trial, and his mother and brother at the courthouse.

Seoul Party Leaders Agree on Election by Dec. 20

By Young Ho
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Leaders of South Korea's governing party and the opposition agreed Wednesday to hold elections by Dec. 20 and to seek speedy liberalization of labor laws.

Meanwhile, workers began new protests at Hyundai factories.

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what would be the nation's first direct presidential election since 1971, their spokesman said.

Mr. Roh is his party's likely candidate, and Mr. Kim is one of two chief contenders to represent the opposition.

Their meeting was heralded as auspicious in South Korea, where the government has arrested opposition politicians more often than it has negotiated with them in recent years.

The two leaders had substantive talks for the first time since the

government, in response to street protests in June, promised direct elections and other changes.

The talks took on special urgency in light of continuing labor unrest. Workers have staged strikes or sit-ins at more than 2,000 plants since June 29, when Mr. Roh went on national television to urge President Chun Doo Hwan, his friend and former army colleague, to accede to opposition demands. Mr. Chun agreed July 1.

Most of the strikes have been settled after a few days, but at

Hyundai's factories in Ulsan, the scene two weeks ago of the largest strike of the summer, new trouble broke out Wednesday.

Tens of thousands of Hyundai workers returned to work last month after the company recognized their newly formed unions and promised to consider their requests for wage increases. No agreement on wages was actually reached in the preliminary settlement, which was mediated by a high-ranking Labor Ministry official.

Workers originally requested an increase in basic wages of 25 percent while management offered 7 percent. Both sides had moved toward compromise by Wednesday.

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A Rapprochement for Pope and Jews

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy —

The Roman Catholic and Jewish officials who confronted one another here this week succeeded in meeting both immediate practical goals as well as healing a breach in a productive relationship of almost 20 years.

The Jewish officials were able to tell Pope John Paul II directly about their pain and anger over the audience he granted to President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, something some of them said they absolutely needed to do for themselves and for their credibility as representatives of Jewish organizations.

The pope was able to express his sorrow over the Holocaust without directly discussing his audience with Mr. Waldheim. Neither did other Catholic officials apologize for the audience. At the same time the discussions dissipated fears that the Waldheim controversy would disrupt a meeting scheduled Sept. 11 between Jewish officials and the pope in Miami.

"It has to be looked at as a package," said Rabbi Marc H. Tanenbaum, director of international re-

lations for the American Jewish Committee. "I've been around popes a long time, and I had to set aside expectations. By the time we came to the pope, we had done our real work, and as far as I was concerned the meeting with the pope was frosting on the cake."

Central to the talks was a desire by both sides to preserve a formal relationship that goes back to 1969.

NEWS ANALYSIS

This relationship between Vatican officials and a coalition of Jewish organizations has involved productive discussions on everything from ideology to the diplomatic status of Israel, and it has been credited with helping improve relations between Jews and Catholics. It stands in sharp contrast to the long history of distrust and animosity that preceded it.

Both sides also had some practical goals in mind. The Catholics were worried that anger over the audience would cast a pall over the pope's 10-day trip to the United States.

The Jewish officials also saw the Catholic concern over the Waldheim audience as a serious breach in the dialogue," said Henry Siegman, execu-

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Reshuffle in China Is Reported

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — A Hong Kong newspaper reported Wednesday that Chinese leaders had agreed on a leadership reshuffle, including the promotion to prime minister of Li Peng, who is regarded as cool to recent economic reforms.

Mr. Li currently is a deputy prime minister.

The South China Morning Post, citing unnamed sources in Beijing, said that the reshuffle was the result of a compromise between Communist Party factions favoring and opposing further reforms. Major changes in the Chinese leader-

ship have been expected to take place next month at the 13th National Party Congress.

While Mr. Li's promotion would be a victory for those opposed to widespread Western influences in China, the newspaper also reported some gains for the reformists. It said that Zhao Ziyang, the prime minister and acting Communist Party general secretary, would be the top decision-making body in China.

That suggests that the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, has been successful in his campaign to force the resignations of such critics of reform as Li Xianian, the president, and Chen Yun, the chairman of the Central Disciplinary Commission.

In addition, Peng Zhen, the 84-year-old chairman of the National People's Congress, a strong opponent of recent reforms, is to retire, the newspaper said, to be succeeded by General Yang Shangkun.

CHAGALL: Moscow Show Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

of farm animals and circus performers. The effect was festive, beyond a doubt, but it did not please the authorities. What, they said, has it to do with Marx and Lenin?

This objection did not die down, and although Chagall had hoped to contribute to what was believed to be the rebirth of Russia, he finally gave up. In 1922, he left for Berlin.

He was never to work in Russia again, and returned only once, for a brief visit in 1973. The idea of a full-scale exhibition at the Pushkin was first mooted that year, when Chagall visited the museum and was received with honor.

The present show offers Soviet visitors the first broad prospectus most have ever seen of Chagall's activity from 1911, when he was hitting his stride as a painter, to not long before his death in 1985.

From time to time in recent years, Chagall's achievement has been glimpsed by the Soviet public, most notably in the enormous "Paris-Moscow" exhibition initiated by the Pompidou Center in Paris in 1981. But nothing comparable to the present show has ever been seen in the Soviet Union.

Fifty paintings were lent from the private collection of Vava Chagall in Saint-Paul-de-Vence, near Nice. Twenty-five were lent by the artist's daughter, Ida, who lives in Paris. Everything else comes from Soviet sources, from museums in Moscow and Leningrad, from provincial museums in Batumi, Pskov and elsewhere, and from private collections whose very existence had been unknown in the West.

The result could not be com-

4 French Vessels To Sweep Mines At Mouth of Gulf

Reuters

PARIS — France has ordered four of its vessels to start clearing mines in international waters at the mouth of the Gulf next week, Defense Minister André Giraud said Wednesday.

He said the force of three minesweepers and a support ship would take about a week to reach waters off the United Arab Emirates port of Khor Fakkan, just outside the Strait of Hormuz at the Gulf's entrance. The three vessels reached the Red Sea port of Djibouti on Monday.

U.S. minesweepers have not yet begun operations in the Gulf, and the U.S. Navy is using helicopters to hunt mines in the path of American-escorted convoys of oil tankers.

The arrival of the four ships will bring French naval strength in the region to 12. France already has a group of escort ships in or near the Gulf and an aircraft carrier task force outside it.

In U.S. Terms, 'Gulf' Becomes A Persian One

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A terminology gap within the U.S. cabinet has been healed, but the war of the words is not over.

The State Department, which had tried to maintain diplomatic evenhandedness by calling a gulf "the Gulf," risked the wrath of friendly Arab countries Tuesday by announcing that it would henceforth use the name "Persian Gulf."

The Defense Department, which had begun referring to the body of water as the "Arabian Gulf," fell in step.

Phyllis Oakley, a department spokeswoman, said, "In keeping with our stuffy, traditional image, the State Department sticks with 'the Persian Gulf.'"

She said the office of the State Department geographer had made the decision on the basis of several considerations, including the fact that the waterway is most frequently referred to as the "Persian Gulf" in international conferences.

TRIAL: Testimony by Rust

(Continued from Page 1)

of a defense minister and a shake-up in the Soviet military.

As many as 200 spectators, including reporters from most Western news agencies, the Soviet press and 10 West German news outlets, strained to hear Mr. Rust's soft, firm voice over the louder tones of the Russian translator.

The vague notion of an airborne peace mission first came to him shortly after Mr. Gorbachev assumed power in 1985, the avid amateur pilot said. The idea crystallized, he said, only after the disappointing end of the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik in October 1986.

Mr. Rust said he went to Reykjavik on his way to Helsinki, from where he began the flight that took him over the heavily guarded Estonian border and 500 miles (800 kilometers) across Soviet territory.

He said he wanted to experience the feel of the place where the 1986 summit had taken place.

"I wanted to be touched by whatever remained there," the young man said as his mother, father and 15-year-old brother, Ingo, watched from the second row.

Although he had planned the May 28 flight in March and April, buying three maps from a navigation charting service run by the West German government, he said he had only a Moscow city map to guide him to his final destination of Red Square.

It is good to be able to add that the choice of work from the artist's last years has been made with a particularly sure and convincing hand. This is advocacy that leaves us persuaded.

He said he was surprised at the number of people in the square when he arrived, adding that there would not have been so many people on a Hamburg square. He said he made two passes at the square, the first to encourage the passers-by to disperse enough to clear enough room for a landing.

On his second pass, which he said came within 35 feet (10 meters) of the ground, Mr. Rust decided he could not land safely and circled up and behind St. Basil's cathedral, eventually touching down on a nearby bridge across the Moscow river.

Mr. Rust, according to reporters present, remained unperturbed when the state prosecutor, Vladimir Andreyev, asked why he had circled above the square so long, apparently implying that the teenager was inviting the Soviet authorities to shoot him down.

The meeting with the pope Tuesday was perhaps more important for the way it took place than for what was said. There was some free back and forth and no bars on the topics that were discussed. Jewish officials said they had never before had such a conversation with a pope.

The pope did not respond directly to them about Mr. Waldheim, but in several remarks about Polish villages of his youth, where there were no longer Jews, he let them understand his sorrow over the Holocaust.

"There is evil in the world, and we hope and pray that the Lord will help us find good out of this," was the way one participant paraphrased the pope's broad response to a series of remarks about Mr. Waldheim and the Holocaust.

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A Middle-Aged Israel Is Sensing Limitations

Scraping of Jet Signals a Change In Idea That Anything Is Possible

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The decision by Israel to halt development of the Lavi fighter jet may have finally laid to rest the notion held by many Israelis that the country can always accomplish the impossible, no matter what the odds or what the price.

This cherished notion, it seems, is being replaced by a new sense of limits that may make for a healthier and more stable Israeli society in the future.

The Israeli-designed Lavi had become the symbol of a philosophy that has its roots in the very inception

of Zionism. That philosophy was summed up in the oft-quoted phrase of Zionism's founding father, Theodor Herzl: "If you will it, it is not dream."

Herzl's credo became the national motto, and it came to mean, in the eyes of many Israelis, that there was nothing too large, too audacious, too inventive or too costly for Israel to accomplish. That included the building of an advanced combat jet in an era when only major industrial powers have the resources for such a project.

What Israel seems to be discovering is that Herzl's credo was a wonderful philosophy for a state in its formative stages but that it can be disastrous for a working democracy at middle age.

Political analysts say that this explains why the Israeli cabinet voted 12-11 Sunday to kill the Lavi fighter project. They also say it is why they believe Herzl's credo probably was finally buried along with it.

"The principle that 'if you will it, it is not dream' is cheap for politicians and costly for the public," said Yaron Ezrahi, a Hebrew University political theorist. "Prudence, on the other hand, can be costly for politicians in the short run, but economical for the public. The cabinet chose prudence."

Although Herzl's vision became the philosophy of the Labor Party and of David Ben-Gurion, the Labor movement was always more

pragmatic than the party that first came to power in 1947.

The Likud leaders have always believed that people can shape the future by their will and that the nation must never be constrained by cost-benefit analyses in its aspirations — whether in building the Lavi or Jewish settlements, in invading Lebanon or expanding the economy.

This new Labor generation replaced Herzl's vision with a spirit of pragmatism that allowed practical considerations and cost-benefit analyses to temper some of Zionism's more utopian aspirations.

The same has not been true for the nationalist Likud bloc, which first came to power in 1977.

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For example, when faced with the cost-benefit analyses on the Lavi, the Likud leader, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, responded that Israel needed the Lavi to spur and maintain national morale, period.

Explaining the nationalist position, Israel Harel, a leader of the movement for Jewish settlements on the West Bank and a supporter of the Lavi project, said:

"There is a mood today to kill everything that has vision in it. You cannot advance a nation that way. My parents were against the declaration of the State of Israel. They said at the time that it was not pragmatic. You could say now that if we had been pragmatic then, today there would not be a state."

"You cannot look at every problem through the hole of the penny. Slowly this nation is being divided between believers and nonbelievers, and I am not referring to religion."

Indeed, the cabinet vote Sunday broke down almost exactly along party lines, with the so-called pragmatists of Labor able to win a majority over the so-called visionaries of Likud, thanks to the decision by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim of Likud to in effect reject his own

party's ethos and choose instead Labor's politics of limits.

It was the third time since the national unity government was formed in September 1984 that, with the cabinet facing a monumental decision about Israel's future, the Labor Party's pragmatic approach had won the day.

The first was the decision, made in January 1985, to withdraw from most of the territory that Israel then controlled in Lebanon, over the heated objections of Likud ministers that such a withdrawal, no matter how practical, would signal weakness.

The second was the July 1985 decision, also sought by the Labor Party, to adopt a draconian economic reform program. The pragmatists despite the objections of many Likud ministers, who thought the people would suffer too much, even if the plan was

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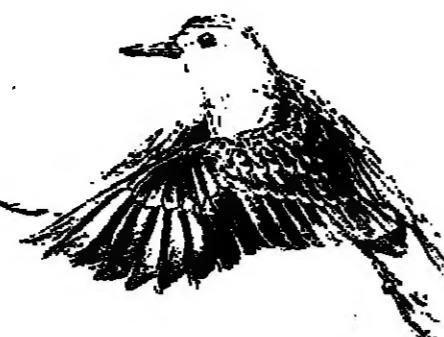
Was Warned
Imminent

SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Speed-Record Sandpiper Shot Down on Arrival

NEW YORK (NYT) — A small shorebird has made what scientists believe is the fastest long-distance flight by a bird ever documented. Within four days of its release in Massachusetts, the bird, a semipalmated sandpiper, showed up in Guyana, 2,800 miles (4,500 kilometers) away. The new champion had no chance to bask in admiration; its arrival in South America was noted only because it was shot down by a hunter. Researchers captured, banded and released the bird Aug. 12, 1985, at Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts. The hunter in Guyana, where shorebirds are sold for food, shot the bird on Aug. 15, then mailed the band number to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The agency notified the researchers, who only recently verified the report.



The speedy sandpiper.

Adverse Family History Increases Stroke Risk in Men

BOSTON (AP) — Men who have a family history of strokes are at unusually high risk of suffering strokes themselves, and should be encouraged to lose weight and control their blood pressure.

The study, results of which were published in the New England Journal of Medicine, found that men whose mothers died of strokes were three times more likely than other people to have strokes.

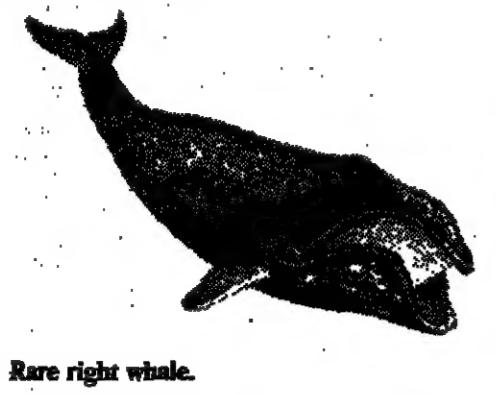
"The chief problem with a risk factor such as an adverse family history is that it is untreatable," the researchers wrote. "On the other hand, it could be used to identify those at higher risk of stroke, who might then be more easily motivated to stop smoking, reduce body weights and have their hypertension treated."

The Swedish study was conducted by Dr. Lennart Welin and colleagues at Ostra Hospital in Göteborg, Sweden and was based on 789 men who were enrolled in the study at age 54. Doctors followed their health for 19 years, and 57 of the men suffered strokes. When the study began in 1967, 99 of the men's mothers and 59 of their fathers had died of strokes. Nearly 20 percent of the men whose mothers had died of strokes suffered strokes themselves, compared with less than 7 percent of the other men. However, those whose fathers died of the disease did not seem to suffer increased risk.

Strokes are blamed for an estimated 155,000 fatalities a year in the United States.

U.S. Protects Right Whales

SAVANNAH, Georgia (UPI) — "Save the Whales," motto for activists of another era, has become the rallying cry for conservationists on the Georgia coast preparing for the return this fall of the endangered right whale. The Marine Mammal Commission considers it to be the most endangered whale species in the world with fewer than 400 believed to be in existence. Most make their home in the Atlantic Ocean, with between 10 to 15 strays in the Pacific Ocean. Responding to the need to protect the whales, the U.S. government this summer created the National Recovery Team for the Endangered Right Whale. Hans Neuhauser, chairman of the group, said shipping, fishermen's nets and water pollution are the chief threats to the species. Offshore mining and disposal of dredged material pose additional hazards.



Rare right whale.

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

ONE of the most paradoxical of human behaviors, the tendency to sabotage one's own success, has come under new scrutiny as psychologists and psychiatrists increasingly see self-defeating habits as an indication of severe emotional trouble.

Recent research has centered on the psychological return that some people receive when they insure they will fail in work, school or relationships. Scientists are studying how self-esteem, image and social harmony might all paradoxically be enhanced through self-defeat.

The latest edition of the psychiatric manual on diagnosis includes, for the first time, a tentative category of "self-defeating personality disorder."

Researchers described the intricate gamesmanship that involves accepting blame or a loss of one's sort in order to avoid the risk of a setback that seems even more threatening.

For instance, someone who says he missed an important interview because he lost track of time, may be more able to accept the appearance of temporary incompetence than the risk of failing in the interview. And he can maintain the flattering illusion that success in the interview would have been probable, but for this small failing.

"The advantage of giving yourself a handicap is that you can have the illusion of success without having to risk losing it," said Steven Berglas, a clinical psychologist at Harvard Medical School.

Psychologists agree that minor excuse-making to save face is very common. But self-defeating people rely so often on excuses and self-imposed handicaps that they become imprisoned by them. Such behavior is a disorder, in the view of the provisional diagnosis, when someone habitually undermines himself or is drawn to situations or relations where he will be disappointed, fail, or be mistreated.

Dr. Berglas's research points to a tendency in many people to use the ploy of self-defeat just at the moment when they have gained a triumph, deep down, they believe they do not deserve. For example, Dr. Berglas describes a business executive who received a prestigious position at a new company and immediately began a flamboyant affair with the company's receptionist. As a result, he lost his job. Creating such a scenario, according to Dr. Berglas, "protects self-esteem by guaranteeing no blame for failure" at the job itself.

"The self-handicapper controls the impressions he makes by getting into situations that may look painful or problematic but, paradoxically, sustain a lofty image of competence."

He also cited the case of a chess champion who refused to play unless his opponent would accept "pawn and move" — a one-piece advantage, plus the first move. If the champion lost he could claim it

Researchers are studying how self-esteem, image and social harmony might all paradoxically be enhanced through self-defeat.

was because of the disadvantage; if he won, his triumph was all the greater. Such a handicap is in fact beneficial because it excuses any defeat.

In Dr. Berglas's view, people with "favorable but fragile competence images" are most prone to handicapping themselves in this way. They use the strategy to protect their sense of worth in a formulation similar to Alfred Adler's theory that neurotics used their

symptoms to protect a sense of superiority.

One root of the tendency, according to Dr. Berglas, is a childhood in which parents impose grandiose expectations and praise the child profusely and often undeservedly. Such children grow up with an inflated image of themselves that they feel they must protect against realistic tests. They protect it by taking on a handicapping excuse. "A child who is praised even before he performs can learn to find a handicap that will keep him from the performance, thus avoiding the risk of failure," said Dr. Berglas.

Others vulnerable to self-defeating handicaps are people whose success has been meteoric and early, such as rock stars, actors or investment bankers. It can also occur in those whose success has nothing to do with abilities such as intelligence or tenacity, but comes from factors such as beauty or being born into the "right" family.

The difference between a useful handicap and a pathological one, Dr. Berglas holds, comes with the fine line between a transient and a lasting condition. Being hung over can explain a one-time failure while leaving one's image of ability unscathed; being an alcoholic, though, does not. The pattern of self-defeating handicaps is particularly common among alcoholics, Dr. Berglas's research has found.

But the adoption of a handicap as an alibi for failure is only one of many varieties of self-defeat that psychologists are studying. Others range from problems like extreme shyness — in which a person avoids feared rejection by sacrificing intimacy and friendship — to simple counterproductive strategies such as ingratiating.

A wide range of such self-defeating ploys are surveyed in an article by Roy Baumeister, a psychologist at Case Western Reserve University, and Steven Scher, a psychologist at Princeton, to be published in the *Psychological Bulletin*.

For instance, the article points

out that the dilemma of ingratiating is that those who use it to win approval will fail if they are seen as trying to be ingratiating because the subject of their effusion resents being the object of such obvious manipulation.

Another self-defeating tactic coming under research scrutiny is pathological excuse-making. Ex-

cepting that other, less serious excuses would be more appropriate.

This habit can develop into a more serious problem when the excuse-maker starts to see himself as tragically flawed because of the condition that provides the excuse.

At that point, the excuse becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Several characteristics distinguish pathological excuses from normal ones, according to Dr. Snyder. Self-defeating excuses tend to be too involved and grand for the transgression they are meant to smooth over. "Good excuse-makers are subtle," said Dr. Snyder. "And good excuse shift the responsibility from oneself to the situation, minimizing focus on the excuse-maker. But self-defeating people excuse themselves in a way that maximizes the attention paid them, and lowers people's opinions of them rather than preserving their positive image."

Rebecca Curtis, a psychologist at Adelphi University, proposes that underlying some of the most severe self-defeating behavior is the person's deep feeling that he is a victim, if not being a victim, fears losing his identity entirely.

Such people will sabotage any improvements in order to preserve their defeat, according to Dr. Curtis. These people, who she sees as "outright masochists," are vulnerable to anxiety when an improvement looms — for instance, in therapy — and are likely to act so as to ensure its failing. Only then, paradoxically, do they feel a sense of security, tenuous though it may be.

Other experts criticize such formulations, particularly when they form the basis of a psychiatric diagnosis. Such labels, they contend, are prone to panic attacks, according to a chapter Dr. Snyder has written with Raymond Higgins.

Studies of hypochondriacs, those with test anxiety, and shy people, for example, have found that they tend to rely on their problems to excuse themselves from a wide

The Trib's Centennial Quiz

Hundreds of valuable prizes await participants in the IHT's centennial quiz, focusing on the year of the paper's founding.

1887 is a special year for the International Herald Tribune, for it was on October 4th of that year that James Gordon Bennett, Jr. made journalistic history by launching our newspaper in Paris. But lots of other significant things happened that year as well — more than you may realize!

Because our Centennial is an occasion in which we want to welcome our readers' participation, we have created the following Centennial Quiz, built around events and personalities of historic significance who, in some special way, are linked to the year 1887.

Every person who answers 15 or more of these questions correctly will receive an IHT souvenir in thanks for his or her participation. Those who answer the most questions correctly will be recognized in our pages — and will receive a larger prize. Prizes will include gift books, travel-related luxury goods, and free subscriptions (or prolongations of subscriptions) to the IHT. To spread the prizes geographically, the ten highest scores from each country will qualify as winners with any ties resolved in favor of the earlier entries.

Everyone can enter the contest except International Herald Tribune employees and their families. So fill in the quiz coupon and send it right away. Contest closing date will be October 4, 1987 our actual anniversary date. Correct answers will be printed in the newspaper, along with the names of all the winners.

Our Questions:

1. Begun in 1887, it became two years later the tallest structure the world had ever seen, and remained so for 41 years. What was it, which building did it succeed as the world's tallest, and which finally surpassed it in 1930?
2. Which famous literary figure made his first appearance in 1887, and who were the two doctors whom he also helped to immortalize?
3. On May 8, 1887, a young man was shocked when his brother Alexander was hanged for taking part in a murder conspiracy. As a result, the history of mankind in the twentieth century was dramatically changed. What was his name?
4. He was born in 1887, became a revolutionary in 1911, and President of his country in 1928. Though he was regarded as a world leader, he spent the last 26 years of his life on a small island. Who was he?
5. Which famous symbol of internationalism was launched in 1887 by Ludwik Zamenhof?
6. Which Man for All Seasons became a saint in 1887?
7. Born in 1887 as William Henry Pratt, the son of a member of the Indian Salt Revenue Service, he spent much of his life in America where he became world famous under another name, and eventually retired to Sussex, England, to watch cricket before his death in 1969. How is he better known?
8. Which chemistry professor at a military academy of medicine died at a party in 1887, leaving an unfinished opera?
9. Which British citizen, born in 1887 the son of an Irish bishop, commanded the U.S. First Army (among other units) on D-Day?
10. In 1887, this man won public acclaim in Vienna for something which had nothing to do with politics, even though he later became Prime Minister of a European country. He had a farm in California and died in New York in 1941. Who was he?
11. On July 8, 1887, a world-famous novelist attended a concert given by his children and wept at Beethoven's music. This later inspired him to write one of his best-known stories. Who is the novelist and what is the story's name?
12. In 1887, a composer produced his tragic masterpiece. Sixteen years earlier he had been commissioned to compose a similar musical work to celebrate a feat of engineering. It was given its premiere in Africa. What were the two works?
13. Born in 1887, he became famous as a scientist and international civil servant, but he was often overshadowed by his brother who died on the same day as President Kennedy. Who was he?
14. In 1886 an unknown young painter arrived in Paris to see the last exhibition of the impressionists of which he wrote, "when one sees them for the first time one is very much disappointed and thinks they are ugly, sloppily and badly painted, badly drawn and of a poor color, everything that is miserable."



1887 and all that...

But in 1887, under their influence, he completely changed his own approach to painting and discovered the new style which after his death three years later was to make him world famous. Who was he?

15. What was first set up by a group of French and British naval officers in 1887, and later became known as Xanadu?
16. It originally came from England in 1851 and almost immediately went to America. In 1887 it was moved to the place where it remained until 1983 — when to everyone's surprise, it suddenly went off half way round the world. What is it?
17. A scandal over an illegitimate child had not stood in the way of his success two years earlier — but his marriage to a 22-year-old girl in 1886 did prevent his repeating his success two years later. Four years after that, he had a third chance. Who was he in 1887?
18. Which colonial country was formed in 1887, allied to Germany in 1940, liberated by the British in 1945 and divided, and only again came under the same rule in the late 1970's?
19. Born in Switzerland in 1887, he became world-famous under a pseudonym which means "crow-like" and spent much of his life drawing up plans for the rebuilding of Paris, Rio de Janeiro and other major cities, none of which were ever carried out. He did, however, design one of the best known buildings in New York. Who was he?
20. 1887 was the year a novel Swiss invention was first manufactured in Germany. Esthetic and practical for men and women,

en, the invention's application is external though rarely visible. It took many years to become popular. Can you name the invention?

21. In 1887 a legendary American had his show on the road in England and Europe delighting audiences with a kind of U.S. life that would later be popularized in Hollywood. Who was he?
22. 1887 marked the birth of a celebrated English writer of poetry and prose whose very close family relation with two other writers produced a fashionable movement of literary thought and style. Who was this titled writer?
23. He was born in 1887 in Pennsylvania but later became governor of another state. As the Republican candidate for President of the United States, he ran unsuccessfully against one of America's better known presidents. Who was he?
24. In 1887 he was working in the New York Customs House and writing a book of poems called *John Marx and Other Sailors* — although the work that has made him world famous had already been published 35 years earlier. Who was he?
25. In 1874, the eccentric owner of a major New York newspaper moved permanently to Paris. Tradition says that, 13 years later, the sound of a bird in the night convinced him to found a newspaper in Paris. Today, 100 years later, that paper is still publishing. Who was its founder, what was the new paper's full original name, and what was the bird whose nocturnal song was instrumental in its founding?

Your Answers

Please write or print your answers very clearly. Then add your name and address and cut out the response-coupon along the dotted lines.

Mail to "Centennial Quiz", International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.

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Mail your answers immediately.
The Centennial quiz closing date is October 4, 1987.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Beyond the Tankers

Iraq knows exactly what it is doing. The United States and Britain protest that its renewed attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf, and the Iranian forces, are raising tensions. That is quite right. The long war with Iran has brought Iraq into terrible danger (never mind who started it) and the Iraqis think that the larger countries are not doing nearly enough to stop it. Most of the fighting is on land — infantry and artillery combat reminiscent of World War I. It is a war of attrition in which the Iraqis are outnumbered three to one. They are entrenched behind massive fortifications, on the defensive and desperate to bring it to an end. That is why they have reopened the tanker war. They want to make the Gulf much more dangerous for everybody and force America to impose a settlement.

That raises the chance of an attack on American ships. What will the United States do in response? The Reagan administration has given no clear answer to that question, and it is unwise to let the present uncertainty persist. Neither friends nor adversaries ought to be left in any doubt about the consequences. Confusion about Americans increases the danger to the ships; precision and clarity reduce it.

President Reagan was right to send American warships into the Gulf. He has

built a large navy, and that is what the navy is for: to protect American interests abroad. The United States has the strongest of interests in preventing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's xenophobia from dominating the Gulf region. Among other things, the Iranians want to push up the price of oil, and if they can establish themselves as the military masters of that part of the world, the Arab oil-exporting countries will have to follow their lead. The Saudis survive by accommodating power. Late last year, as it became clear that the United States was selling arms to Iran, the Arabs got a little closer to Iran and oil prices rose. Then when the United States returned to its previous policy of favoring Iraq, oil prices stabilized. Saudi Arabia will lead the opposition to Iran only as long as the U.S. Navy is visible on the horizon.

Now that the navy is in the Gulf, there is one thing it cannot do, and that is to pull out. The Iraqis are right about one thing: The war has to be brought to an end, and not just the tanker war. So far, that is only a minor part of it. The serious fighting — far more destructive, far more deadly — is on land. If it continues, it will decide whether Iran is to succeed in imposing its will and its suzerainty on the Arab states of the Gulf.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The risks in the Gulf continue to mount. Iraq has resumed attacks on Iranian ships and oil facilities. Iran's counterattacks could soon reach American ships, prompting the U.S. Navy to retaliate. But the Reagan administration still has no policy that explains the stakes, justifies the risks or shows promise of success.

The central issue is that Iran's revolution threatens moderate Arab regimes, the West's oil and stability through the region. Containing Iran's ambitions is essential to many countries. Using the American fleet in the Gulf to protect those interests need not prove a disaster, provided that the White House can come up with a coherent strategy.

The administration's policy to date has been confused, at best. It agreed to put U.S. flags on Kuwaiti tankers to thwart the Russians, without perceiving that the real threat was from Iran. It rushed U.S. ships into mined waters before gaining the support of the Gulf states and the Europeans. To protect the ships, it promoted the United Nations call for a cease-fire. Since the cease-fire applied only in Gulf waters, the main route for Iran's oil exports, the UN resolution effectively gave Iran a free ride. It was only a matter of time before Iraq would resume fire.

Washington might have headed this off had it moved quickly on a promised second UN resolution. This was to call for an arms embargo against offenders against the cease-fire throughout the Gulf region, including the land war between Iran and Iraq. Only on

Tuesday did the administration indicate that it would press for the embargo.

The administration has survived these miscalculations but may pay heavily for another — its refusal to invoke the War Powers Act. That law requires the president to inform Congress when American forces are introduced into an area of imminent hostility, and to withdraw them within 60 days unless Congress approves their use.

The White House decries the law as a restriction on executive authority. In fact, using it would strengthen Mr. Reagan by inducing Congress to support his policy, if he can explain it. By enlisting such support now, he would put further pressure on Iran.

The absence of such support does the reverse: It creates a temptation for Tehran to try forcing a U.S. pullback, just as the Iranian-inspired attack on the marine barracks in Beirut in 1983 led to a withdrawal from Lebanon. More mines or speedboats would be like nautical truck-bombers.

Mr. Reagan needs to muster clear support from Europe and the Gulf states. He needs to prepare Congress for the possibility of U.S. casualties and for tolerating appropriate Iraqi pressure on Iran. Without domestic support and allied unity, America cannot apply the steady pressure needed to make Tehran pull back and reassess its actions. The mullahs are cunning but not crazy, and they are exceedingly dangerous. Reaching to them is no strategy. Nicemorial is no policy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Hard Decision in Israel

The Israeli cabinet did the right thing in dropping the Lavi. The plane had already consumed about \$1.5 billion in U.S. foreign aid, the costs were only going to rise and neither the United States nor Israel could afford them. The dream was for Israel to build its own fighter, first for defense, then perhaps for export. But for Israel the project meant stripping other vital areas of the defense budget, while for Washington it meant stripping other vital areas of foreign aid.

The price was too high, the more so because Israel's security was not at issue. Israel needs new fighters, but the United States is offering F-16s, which are roughly as good as the Lavi would have been, and cheaper. The Lavi decision came down instead to economics and politics — on the one hand, jobs and foreign exchange; on

the other, independence and national pride.

The Likud party of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir continued in its unhelpful way to hold out for the project. Ariel Sharon called the decision to drop it "a surrender to foreigners," meaning mainly the Reagan administration, which had wisely pressed the Israelis to give up the fighter. It was left to the Labor half of the divided government, led by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, to bail it out. The Lavi would have put an enormous strain on Israel's finances as well as on its relationship with the United States. Israeli public opinion was nonetheless stoutly in favor of the project. The "no" vote was therefore not easy for Mr. Peres to cast. A U.S. goal should be to make sure he doesn't regret it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beavers Are Faithful

In fact, the only way beavers seem to differ greatly from humans (and from most other mammals as well) is that they are more successful in maintaining monogamous relationships. Since litters are small and little beavers must be cared for two years, mutual faithfulness is the best way for a couple to ensure survival of the largest number of offspring, according to Mr. Buech. He describes this in terms of maximizing the return on their genetic "investment."

It is an impressive display of natural good sense and an example for our own species. In defense of people, though, we suspect that they, too, would behave themselves a little better if they had somebody keeping track of them with a radio-transmitting collar.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Gulf: A Time for Cool Heads

For a country which wants to bring the Gulf war to an end, Iraq is going an odd way about it. The Iraqis have no doubt calculated that the big powers could not contemplate an Iranian victory. But this does not mean that either Iran or the United States would react in the manner predicted for them. Iranian reprisals have been comparatively restrained. They have played

— The Times (London).

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INF Treaty: Even a Good Deal Would Achieve Little

By Eugene V. Rostow

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's speech of Aug. 26, which put the arms control issue in the perspective of foreign policy as a whole, is being wrongly dismissed as a ritual gesture to placate his right wing. We should not allow the important message of the speech to be drowned in the cacophony of dispute over the details of the agreement on intermediate nuclear forces.

Western opinion is eager to believe that Mikhail Gorbachev's domestic reform will end the Soviet foreign policy of indefinite expansion. There is no sign of such a change. A good arms control agreement alone cannot end the tension between the two countries.

Clearly, we are about to witness the signing of an INF agreement based on the zero-zero approach that Mr. Reagan has been advocating since 1981. It will probably be blessed with all the hoopla of a summit meeting.

Some of the experts are exalted by the prospect, others are filled with foreboding. Most of them, however, like America's allies and other countries whose security ultimately depends on the American nuclear umbrella, are simply troubled. The allies support Mr. Reagan's initiative with their fingers crossed that they realize that an agreement that eliminated intermediate-range missiles will stabilize the rest of the nuclear equation.

Unless Western diplomacy is managed with flexibility and skill during the next six months a modest victory for American and allied foreign policy could become a disaster, weakening or destroying the Western coalitions, leading a number of important industrial countries to become neutral or go nuclear and leaving America isolated in a cold climate.

Such an outcome is by no means inevitable. But the risks must be confronted, not dismissed in a burst of euphoria.

To fulfill the promise of the present situation, political decision should start with two facts.

• Nuclear arms are primarily political instruments, built not to be fired in anger but to photo-

graphed in warehouses. Despite the Reagan administration's commitment to the zero option, I believe that the verification problem alone will lead America and its allies to conclude that an INF agreement providing low equal quotas is preferable to the zero option.

There are other important reasons for reaching this conclusion, but the difficulty of balancing the claims of intelligence against those of arms control should be sufficient.

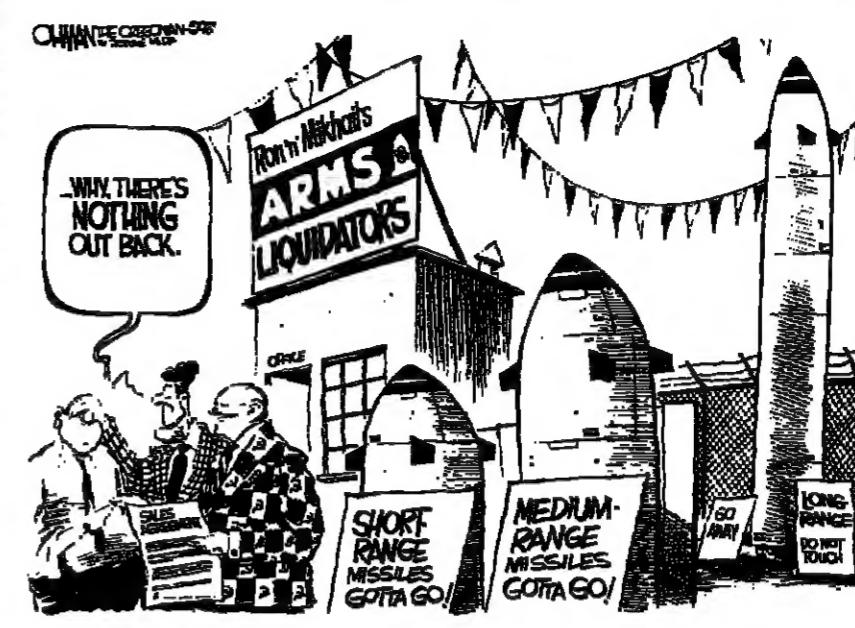
America's allies in the Atlantic and the Pacific regions would feel more secure with such a solution. So should Americans. And nuclear weapons, save perhaps in extremis, are a matter of threat perception, after all.

A bad arms control agreement can do a great deal of harm, but even a good agreement

cannot do much good unless the Kremlin abandons its policy of indefinite expansion.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan called on Mr. Gorbachev to carry out the promise that Stalin made at Yalta — to give Eastern Europe the right to determine its own future through free elections. Stalin's breach of that promise was the key turning point in the cold war. A commitment by Mr. Gorbachev to carry out Stalin's promise could be the key turning point in a retreat from what Mr. Reagan called the lid on top of the nuclear volcano.

The writer, visiting professor of law and diplomacy at the National Defense University in Washington, is chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, a conservative research group. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



If the Russians Are Finally Ready, Americans Have to Go Along

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The central obstacle to arms reduction has been verification. Because the Russians have persistently violated agreements, no U.S. negotiator can proceed on the basis of blind trust.

Up to now, most verification has been done by "national technical means" — that is, through American satellite observation or seismic measurements. But eyes in the skies do not come equipped with can openers; when it comes to counting warheads or checking on what goes on inside a factory, you need to get down there and look inside.

That is called "on-site inspection," the sending of human inspectors into the other superpower's plants and emplacements. Also more continuous observation can be provided by "perimeter portal monitoring," which sets up television cameras and electronic counters around strategic sites to observe what goes in and out. For decades the Russians have re-

sisted the very idea of letting foreigners snoop around their sensitive military installations and munitions plants. America, proud of being an open society, has always offered to let the other superpower keep an on-site eye on it in return for the same inspection rights in the Soviet Union.

Recently, however, Moscow dropped some of its objections to having Americans come and look. This has triggered a reaction that realistic arms reducers call "horror at the skunk works."

The skunk works (from cartoonist Al Capp's "Skonk Works," an area out of bounds to ordinary Dogpatchers) is spook speak for any highly secret facility — such as a plant producing Stealth technology, which sets up television cameras and electronic counters around strategic sites to observe what goes in and out.

For decades the Russians have re-

acted to the open society promptly closed down. To reduce slightly the need for checking missile plants (and to provide a fig leaf for dropping on-site inspection), the CIA and the White House told American negotiators to make clear to the Russians that the quickest way to conclude an intermediate-range missile treaty was to go all the way to "zero-zero" — and not merely to the Soviet proposal of limitation to 100 missiles on each side.

The excuse was that if no medium-range SS-20 missiles were permitted to be built or modernized, then there would be less need for on-site inspection of plants. That would leave just a small loophole for violation.

A few hard-liners within the administration objected, arguing that the Russians could easily build SS-20s in plants producing the new, permitted SS-25s, and only perimeter portal monitoring could guard

against such cheating. But that concern was swept aside by the new coalition of treaty-eager diplomats, nervous spooks and defense contractors who resist guided tours.

When Washington added that sweetener of no on-site inspection after all medium missiles are destroyed, the Russians grabbed the zero-zero proposal.

Huge sigh of relief in Washington. On-site inspection, now derogated as "mutual intrusion" and publicly distained by Mr. Reagan as "no pains, no gains," was thereby avoided.

But the verification need will not go away. Some day the Russians may be induced to start discussing reduction of the long-range missile advantage they now hold. America sees a 50 percent reduction of strategic arms, not immediate zero-zero. That treaty, to be verifiable, will require on-site inspection, especially if the American side concedes the right to move the missiles around on the

ground. So skunk works operators are horrified. They say: You guys assured us the Russians would never buy on-site inspection and that's why we let you put out this open-skunk gulf. But if Moscow calls our inspection bluff on the bigger treaties, we must back off; better to keep our secrets than learn the opposition's.

They are wrong on a matter of principle. Granted that certain initiatives in the collection of secrets must remain inviolable, the central fact of armaments is this: Military power exists to be exchanged explosively in war or bargained away judiciously in peace.

Whenever an opportunity can be created to fairly and certainly reduce the danger of mutual destruction, that trade should be made. If the Russians are finally ready, the boys at the skunk works will have to get used to the thrilling threat of on-site inspection.

The New York Times

Glasnost: Don't Say It Isn't There Just Because It Shouldn't Be

By Abraham Brumberg

Nevertheless there is no sign of retreat.

The same goes for political and legal reforms. There have been calls for abolishing laws dealing with political offenders and homosexuals, for an end to the abuse of psychiatry, for more independence of trade unions.

The reforms, despite the difficulties and the resistance they have spawned, are proceeding apace. What do they amount to? How far can they go? These questions turn on the central issue of whether the Soviet system can evolve, and, if so, in what direction.

Many analysts claim that Communist systems cannot change, no matter what. During my nearly 30-year editorial tenure, I frequently ran into this obdurate view. Stalin's death in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev's so-called de-Stalinization campaign, the collapse of the once monolithic, Moscow-directed international Communist movement, the first harbingers of the China-Soviet rift — all were dismissed either as inconsequential or as elaborate tricks

That great repository of wisdom, the Communist Party, is challenged on its pretensions to "infallibility." Collectivization of agriculture is denounced as a criminal mistake.

Economic reforms are the centerpiece of perestroika ("restructuring"). None of the plans will prove their mettle, as Soviet economists acknowledge, in less than five to 10 years.

Human rights activists have been released. Recently, the editor of Glasnost, a journal edited by former political prisoners, was told to apply for registration and financial support from the state. Could that be imagined a year ago?

The changes are not without their contradictions, limits and flagrant deficiencies. A powerful member of the Politburo, Yegor Ligachev, has stepped up his warnings that glasnost ("openness") must not be confused with "anti-socialist" liberal.

Human rights activists have been released

OPINION

The Cuban Missile Crisis Wasn't Much of a Victory

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Clio, the muse of history, is at bed with a splitting headache, prostrated by the task of trying to correct the still multiplying misunderstandings of the Cuban missile crisis.

Most people believe 'twas a famous victory for a resolute president prepared to take the world to the brink of nuclear war. Actually there was not much of a brink, and no triumph worth celebrating.

In last Sunday's *New York Times Magazine*, J. Anthony Lukas reported on a reunion of Kennedy administration participants in the crisis. The meeting was last April at a Florida resort with the wonderfully inapt name of Hawk's Cay.

Because the crisis began when the Soviet Union began putting missiles in

President Kennedy thereby licensed all other Soviet uses of Cuba.

Cuba and ended when the missiles were removed, it was considered an unambiguous triumph achieved by a president more hawkish than some dovish advisers. (The terms "hawks" and "doves" were popularized by this crisis.) Now much is being made of a letter from former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The letter, read at the April reunion, is said to show that John Kennedy was a dove.

In the crisis, Robert Kennedy told Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin that U.S. missiles in Turkey would be withdrawn within months of withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba, but it was imperative (obviously for domestic American political reasons) that the linkage of the withdrawals not be announced. Mr. Rusk's letter reveals that if the Soviet Union had insisted on public linkage, President Kennedy would have complied.

That historical moral is one of irrefutable evidence of what should by now be patent: President Kennedy succeeded because his military advantage was huge and his goal was tiny. The Soviet Union was not going to war at a time when a U.S. advance was three to one in long-range bombers, six to one in long-range missiles and 16 to one in warheads.

The Kremlin must have been astonished—and elated—when Kennedy, in spite of advantages that would have enabled him to insist on severance of Soviet military connections with Cuba, sought only removal of the missiles. He therefore

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

by licensed all other Soviet uses of Cuba. The stunning revelation in Mr. Lukas's report is not Mr. Rusk's letter. It is something said at the reunion by Ted Sorensen, the aide closest to Kennedy.

On Aug. 31, 1962, five weeks before the administration discovered the missiles, New York's Republican Senator Kenneth Keating, trusting information from intelligence and refugee sources, said offensive missiles were going into Cuba. Republicans were making an election issue out of Soviet shipments to Cuba.

In September, Kennedy warned the Soviets, with interesting precision, not to put in Cuba "offensive ground-to-ground missiles." Now Mr. Sorensen says the president drew a line where he soon (in October) wished he had not drawn it:

"I believe the president drew the line precisely where he thought the Soviets were not and would not be. That is to say, if we had known the Soviets were putting 40 missiles in Cuba, we might under this hypothesis have drawn the line at 100, and said with great fanfare that we would absolutely not tolerate the presence of more than 100 missiles."

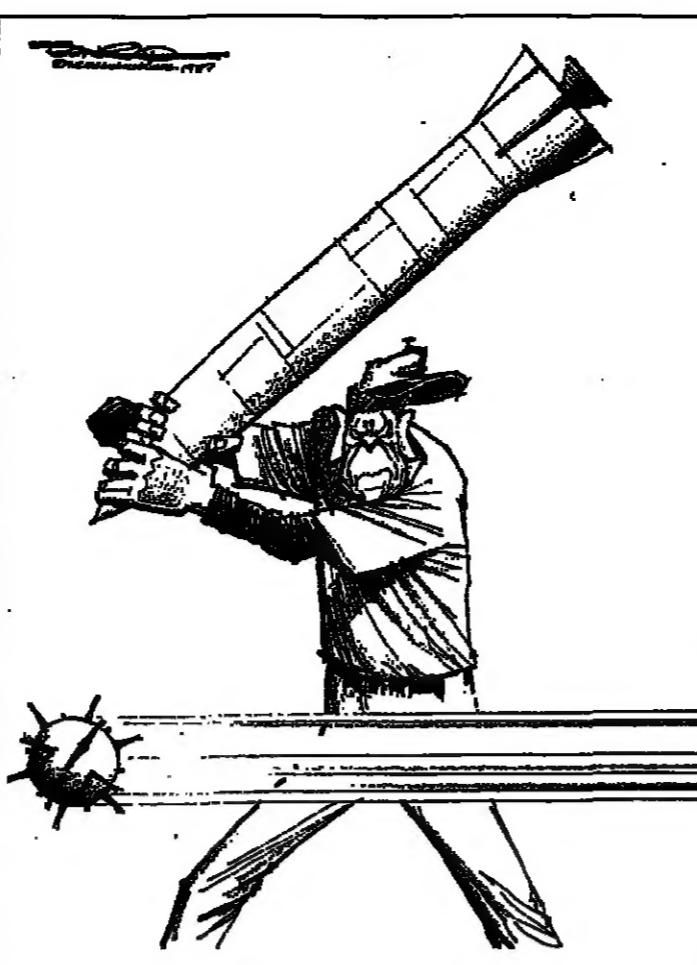
Mr. Sorensen is a member of the McGovernite wing of the virtually one-wing Democratic Party. But he also is an assiduous keeper of the Camelot flame. Thus it is fascinating that he says, in praise of John Kennedy, that John Kennedy wanted to practice appeasement but calculated incorrectly.

This is amusing in light of Arthur Schlesinger Jr.'s rhapsodizing about Kennedy's handling of the crisis which Kennedy, according to Sorensen, wanted to define away: "He coolly and exactly measured ... He moved with mathematical precision ... This combination of toughness and restraint, of will, nerve and wisdom, so brilliantly controlled, so matchlessly calibrated ..."

Even assuming that Mr. Sorensen is wrong, Mr. Schlesinger's romanticizing is not right. In 1978, MiG-23s (nuclear-delivery vehicles far more menacing than the 1962 missiles) were introduced into Cuba. Kennedy's non-invasion pledge, given as part of the crisis-ending deal, guaranteed the survival of the Western Hemisphere's first communist regime and makes attempt to remove or reform the second seem disproportionate.

The Reagan administration began by talking about dealing with Nicaragua by "going to the source"—Cuba. Now it is reduced to clawing for piddling sums for the contras, which is a recipe for another protracted failure. Today, most "peace plan" for Central America postulates the moral equivalence of U.S. and Soviet involvements in the region, another legacy of the missile-crisis "triumph" that killed the Monroe Doctrine.

A few more such triumphs and we shall be undone. Romanticizing the missile crisis makes such triumphs more likely. Much ink has run to decry the alleged lack of verifying and controlling mechanisms in the agreement. This may reflect



Take Another Look at the Arias Plan for Central America

The International Herald Tribune has distinguished itself over the years not only by airing differing opinions on thorny questions but also by making available the basic facts that such controversies have centered around. I hope this will also be the case in regard to the basic points of "the procedure to establish firm and durable peace in Central America" (the Arias peace plan), signed by the presidents of the five Central American countries in Guatemala City on Aug. 7.

Any reader who has access only to comments on that agreement, particularly if they stem from the U.S. administration, cannot but have an erroneous view of it. Taking as one example the report "Summit Accepts Arias Plan" (Aug. 8), one gets the distinct impression that the agreed upon processes of national reconciliation, amnesty and democratization apply only to Nicaragua. That is not the case. Those obligations have been undertaken by all the signatories. Only an international committee of verification may decide that amnesty and the guaranteeing of the most fundamental human rights would not be relevant in regard to any one of the signatory states.

Much ink has run to decry the alleged lack of verifying and controlling mechanisms in the agreement. This may reflect

fears but certainly not reality. The document provides for a whole array of bodies and mechanisms for the verification and surveillance of national reconciliation, democratization, free elections, control and limitation of armaments. In different combinations, some of the following will be asked, in a precisely described manner, to the five signatory states, the Contadore countries, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, Roman Catholic instances and independent experts. Appeal for general support is made, in particular, to the European Community and to the pope.

Cynics may still want to claim that all this is not meant to be implemented, or that it cannot be. That may be so, but the fact remains that the signatories not only have solemnly agreed to undertake a series of processes—which most of them stand in sore need—but also have given birth to a formidable machine of control and verification. In what can only be described as a minor miracle, if one considers the region's sociopolitical and economic problems and the various dependencies it is submitted to, they have unleashed a process that cannot easily be set back or canceled by either the signatories themselves or outside powers.

The clear regional intention and con-

Meadows of Life to Connect With

By John Hersey

come to feel, as I always do, a pepping up, a vivification, which I think comes from a sense of the mysteries of all the lives in the water—a sense of the teeming under the surface that a person has out on the "great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts."

Do you see the greenish cast of the sea today? It's becoming especially bright at

MEANWHILE

this time of year. The vast meadows of plankton are blooming. Billions of diatoms, single-celled plants, far too small for the naked eye to perceive, droplets of greenish or golden jelly in exquisite glassy cases of many shapes—the basic food-stuff of all the creatures who live in or off the sea, including me and my family. When I scoop up a bucketful of water to wash down the fish I have caught, I pull up an unseen vegetable market.

Plants are not the only plankton—the word means "wanderer"—out there. There are also countless varieties of microscopic sea animals, radiolaria, for example, single-celled creatures with dazzling radiances of spines all around them; and of the same glassy substance that houses the diatoms; or foraminifera, which means "having windows"—for their tiny chalky red casings do indeed have many infinitesimal glass panes, as if

they had been made by a master glassblower.

The blues are the only fishers along Middle Ground. That's a narrow underwater sandbank which reaches out slantwise into Vineyard Sound on the other side of West Chop from here. Sound, you probably know, is the stretch of water between the northwest shore of Martha's Vineyard and the delicate archipelago across the way, the Elizabeth Islands. To run along the rip at the edge of Middle Ground in a small boat is an adventure. The sights—and the conceptions—are breathtaking. You'll see

Everything out there is momentary. The waves constantly change their period and their curl and their texture as the currents and winds restlessly shift and wax or wane. And the light. The sky gives its blueness to the sea, the sea its greenness back to the sky, and both are written on the clouds. You'll hear a deep and complex symphony of time out there, as the engine ticks at 900 revolutions per minute through the metronomic waves over the shoal formed by the glacier 20,000 years ago.

But above all I'm sure that you will

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Take Another Look at the Arias Plan for Central America

those, a substantial number were victims of bloody encounters between factions within their own community.

ROBERT B. BETTS, Cairo.

Pirene Was Belgian

William Pfaff, in "Iran's Islamic Revolution Has to Be Lived With" (July 30), cites Henri Pirene without mentioning his nationality. Pirene (1862-1935), one of the most distinguished historians of the Middle Ages, was a Belgian who taught at the universities of Liège and Ghent.

GEERT WILS, Heverlee, Belgium.

The Maronite Death Toll

Regarding the opinion column, "The Pope Should Endure Reality, Not Wallheim" (Aug. 24) by William Safire:

In what presumably was intended to be the clinching argument against Vatican policy in the Middle East, Mr. Safire states with startling inaccuracy that "in the last decade, 100,000 Maronite Christians have been killed." That figure may just cover the entire number of Lebanese and Palestinians who have died in the fighting in Lebanon since 1975, but it is doubtful if even one-tenth of those were Maronite Catholic Christians. And of

those, a substantial number were victims of bloody encounters between factions within their own community.

ROBERT B. BETTS, Cairo.

With Chains Uplifted?

Your Aug. 19 report on the Salzburg festival says that "Tabor's staging of the 'Seven Seas' raised the shackles of conservative Austrian Catholics." One can perhaps cast off the shackles of oppression, but one can only raise the shackles of conservative Austrian Catholics.

GRIFFITH ROSE, Metz, France.

What disgusted many people was that this opera was performed in a church.

JANE WEINLANDER, Vienna.

COME BLACK JACK!

CASINO D'ENGHEN, SO NEAR AND YOU'RE MILES AWAY.

BLACK JACK - BACCARA - BANQUE A TOUT VA - CHEMIN DE FER - CASINO D'ENGHEN - TÉL. 34129000 - (15 MINS FROM PARIS BY TAXI)

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Islamic Development Bank is pleased to announce to all pilgrims that, with the help of the Almighty, the Committee for the utilization of sacrificial meat has been able to perform the rite of sacrificial slaughtering for this year 1407H. Hajj season on behalf of all pilgrims who participated in the Saudi Arabian Project for Utilization of Sacrificial Meat either through their chosen representatives or through the Supervisory Committee to which authority was delegated by them.

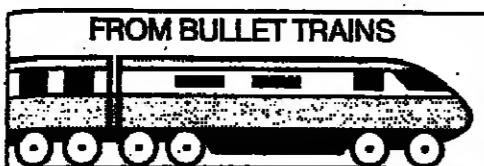
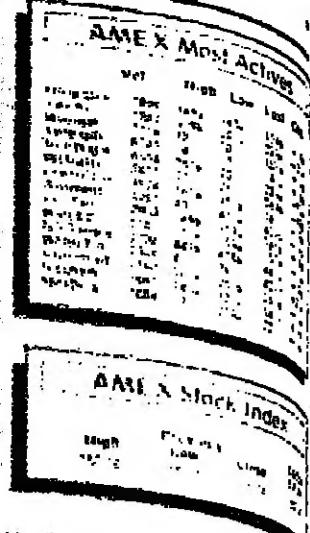
The total number of sacrificial sheep slaughtered during the 1407H Hajj season was 478,994 (four hundred seventy eight thousand and nine hundred ninety four). This figure includes the sacrifices performed as part of the Hajj rites ("Hajj"), in all its forms, those offered in atonement (Fidyah), sacrifices performed as part of the rites of Eid-al-Adha (Adha) and those offered as a voluntary act of charity performed to seek Allah's pleasure (Sadaqah). As compared to last year, this figure represents an increase of 37% in the total number of sheep slaughtered.

A quantity of sacrificial meat was distributed to pilgrims in Mena and to the poor in Al-Haram area. Even larger quantities have been transported, or are in the process of being transported by air, sea or land to a number of Islamic countries. Details of such shipments are shown in the following statement:

Destination	No. of sheep already despatched	No. of sheep ready for despatch	Mode of despatch	Date
Bangladesh	—	70,000	Frozen, by sea	15-25.9.1987
Burkina Faso	—	5,000	Chilled, by air	10.9.1987
Chad	—	7,500	Chilled, by air	3 flights
Djibouti	—	10,000	Frozen, by sea	7.9.1987
Egypt	—	35,000	Frozen, by sea	31.8.1987
Gambia	—	5,000	Frozen, by sea	16.9.1987
Guinea Conakry	—	3,000	-do-	22.9.1987
Guinea Bissau	—	2,000	-do-	19.9.1987
Jordan	45,000	—	Chilled, overland	During Tashriq days
Lebanon	19,000	—	—	—
Mali	—	5,000	Chilled by air	12.9.1987
Mauritania	—	7,000	Frozen, by sea	9.9.1987
Niger	—	5,000	Chilled, by air	13.9.1987
Pakistan	12,200	25,000	Chilled, by air	10 flights
Senegal	—	7,000	Frozen, by sea	10.9.1987
Sierra Leone	—	3,000	Frozen, by sea	25.9.1987
Somalia	—	3,000	Frozen, by sea	10.9.1987
Sudan (Khartoum)	5,175	—	Chilled, by air	During Tashriq days
(Port Sudan)	—	20,000	Frozen, by sea	12.8.1987
Syria	12,000	—	Chilled, overland	During Tashriq days

The committee wishes to thank all pilgrims for their confidence in it and would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, headed by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the efforts they exerted and the facilities they extended which contributed to the smooth implementation of this important Islamic project. May Allah reward all, inspire the Muslim Ummah to act righteously, unite its ranks, consolidate its will, and may He grant it victory.

ALL SUCCESS IS FROM ALLAH



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1987

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

If Work Makes You Sick, Check Your Office's Pulse

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — People who feel ill at work and fine at home may not be allergic to work, but to their work place. According to recent studies, they could be suffering from "building sickness," with symptoms that the World Health Organization lists as irritation of the nose, eyes and throat, headaches and lethargy. When workers leave the office, they leave the symptoms behind.

A report by Building Use Studies Ltd., a London-based consulting firm specializing in design and management problems in buildings, confirms previous findings that building sickness is widespread. It found that among 4,363 workers in 46 buildings in Britain, 80 percent believed they had symptoms of building-related sickness that disappeared once they got home.

The most common complaints were lethargy, affecting 57 percent; stuffy nose, 47 percent; headaches, 47 percent; dry throat, 46 percent, and dry or itchy eyes, 46 percent.

But medical experts disagree about what causes building sickness. They also do not know the extent to which symptoms may be purely psychological and the result of job dissatisfaction or low morale. In some instances, workers may use their buildings as an excuse to go home sick.

"The whole issue can become a focal point for staff unhappiness," said Terry Dunne, a consultant with Maintenance & Technical Management London Ltd., a building management company. "A lot of staff use it as a lever to get time off. It's like a bit of black magic. You can't prove it or disprove it."

"There is no single cause," said Dr. Alastair Robertson, a chest doctor at the East Birmingham Hospital and an authority on building sickness. "Some people think it's due to odors, some think it's high temperatures, dust, volatile organic components or chemicals" — such as formaldehyde, which is found in carpets and modern office furniture — "smoking or psychological factors."

THE RECENT British survey shows that people whose jobs are more repetitive report a higher incidence of the symptoms than others. Clerical and secretarial workers, who often work in open-plan offices and do repetitive tasks, reported a 50 percent greater incidence of symptoms than managers and a 30 percent greater incidence than those classified as professionals. People who had their own offices reported fewer symptoms than those who shared offices.

The study also found that when people had control over office lighting and temperature, they reported fewer symptoms even if they never used the controls.

But experts agree that there are real environmental factors in buildings that can cause illness. Air conditioning emerges as a major culprit. The "healthiest" buildings do not have heating or cooling systems; windows actually open and are not tinted.

Some building managers say that many cooling and heating systems are being operated improperly to save money.

The main problem over the last few years has been energy conservation," said Mr. Dunleavy of MTM Ltd. in London. "In addition, more and more offices are getting overcrowded. The result of energy conservation and overcrowding means stale air."

Specialists note a general absence of building-related malady reports from Hong Kong, Singapore and the southern United States, where buildings have cooling but not heating systems.

Yet because medical and scientific experts do not agree on what factors actually cause building sickness, making practical design recommendations is difficult.

"In absence of medical experts finding a 'new' set of factors, we

See OFFICE, Page 13

Currency Rates

Cross Elections									
		U.S.	D.M.	F.F.	G.P.	H.L.	G.M.	I.E.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.207	2.582	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
Buenos Aires	22.505	1.0115	26.78	1.005	2.005	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
Buenos Aires	1.208	2.577	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
London (B)	1.093	2.578	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
Milan	1.2093	2.5818	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
New York	1.2093	2.5818	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
Tokyo	1.2093	2.5818	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
Zurich	1.093	2.561	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
ECU	1.1461	2.6197	1.2077	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405
ISDE	1.2097	2.5782	1.1905	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405	1.0405

Chelmsford, Tel Aviv and Zurich. *Richest in other centers. New York rates of 2 P.M. excepted. N.Y.C.: not available.*

Other Dollar Valuers									
Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency
Austria, mark	2.89	DM, markt	4.389	Denmark, kr.	12.00	U.S. krona	12.00	Swiss franc	2.0208
Austria, S.	1.29	Greek drachma	1.2905	Finland, k.	1.644	S. Afr. rand	6.525	Yen	1.0405
Belgium, B.	12.75	Hong Kong 5	13.025	Iceland, kr.	1.205	Malta, lira	1.205	Yen	1.0405
Belgium, F.	12.75	Hong Kong 10	13.025	Iceland, kr.	1.205	Malta, lira	1.205	Yen	1.0405
Brazil, cruzeiro	44.64	100,000, reais	165.000	Portugal, escudo	20.45	Taiwan 5	30.95	Yen	1.0405
Canada 5	1.314	100,000, reais	165.000	Portugal, escudo	14.25	Taiwan 10	25.65	Yen	1.0405
Canada 25	3.2271	100,000, reais	165.000	Portugal, escudo	12.25	Taiwan 25	31.25	Yen	1.0405
Denmark, kr.	1.2093	100,000, reais	165.000	Portugal, escudo	10.25	Taiwan 50	36.25	Yen	1.0405
France, franc	1.2093	100,000, reais	165.000	Portugal, escudo	8.25	Taiwan 100	41.25	Yen	1.0405
Germany, D.M.	1.2097	100,000, reais	165.000	Portugal, escudo	6.25	Taiwan 200	46.25	Yen	1.0405

New York rates unless marked * (local rates).

** Commercial franc: To buy one souint: 12. To buy one soulier: 12. Units of 100: N.G.: not available; N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	French	ECU	SDR			
1 month	3.90%	3.84%	3.90%	7.97%	7.97	7.97	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%
2 months	7.75%	7.70%	7.75%	10.00%	10.00	10.00	10.25%	10.25	10.25
3 months	7.90%	7.85%	7.90%	10.10%	10.10	10.10	10.35%	10.35	10.35
6 months	7.95%	7.90%	7.95%	10.15%	10.15	10.15	10.40%	10.40	10.40
1 year	7.95%	7.90%	7.95%	10.20%	10.20	10.20	10.45%	10.45	10.45

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar); D.M., SF, Pound, F.F.; Lazard Frères (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates convertible to Interbank dollars at \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

U.S. Money Market Funds									
	Class	Prev.	Sp.	20-day average yield:	4.65	Telstar interest rate index:	4.65	Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.	
1 month	5%	5%	5%						
2 months	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%						
3 months	5.15%	5.15%	5.15%						
6 months	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%						
1 year	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%						

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar); D.M., SF, Pound, F.F.; Lazard Frères (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates convertible to Interbank dollars at \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Deposits

Asian Dollar Deposits									
	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
1 month	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
2 months	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%
3 months	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
6 months	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
1 year	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%

Sources: Reuters.

Gold

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

European Sales Boost VW Profit 7%

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Volkswagen AG's group profit rose 7 percent to 304 million Deutsche marks (\$170 million) in the first six months of 1987, from 284 million DM a year earlier, as booming European sales compensated for lagging business in North and South America, the company reported Wednesday.

Parent company profit of Volkswagen West, Germany's largest automaker, rose 2.7 percent to 241 million DM from 235 million DM.

Group figures comprise sales and earnings results from all majority-owned subsidiaries, while parent company figures are those of the company's headquarters production facility at Wolfsburg and several satellite plants.

The higher profit came on a 4.5 percent rise in group sales during the January-June period to 27,664 billion DM from 26,443 billion DM in the first six months of 1986.

"In West Germany and the West European market, which is moving at record levels for our group, the pleasing sales developments of the previous year have continued," the company said in its interim earnings report. "In contrast, deliveries in North and South America have

been considerably impaired by extraordinary factors."

Deliveries of new cars clearly reflected the difference between the strong European auto market and the relatively weak market conditions elsewhere. Total deliveries slipped 0.9 percent to 1,448 million units from 1,461 million a year earlier. Domestic deliveries surged 16.5 percent to 498,000 units from 427,000 units, but foreign deliveries dropped 8.1 percent to 950,000 units from 1,034 million units in January through June of 1986.

Volkswagen said it expected the U.S. market, the world's largest for autos, to remain a problem. The situation in South America, dominated by what the company called the collapse of the Brazilian car market, is also unlikely to improve significantly this year.

Despite poor sales in some overseas markets, Volkswagen said it expected group sales for the full year to be close to the 1986 level. Volkswagen's group sales totaled 52.8 billion DM in 1986, up 0.6 percent from 52.5 billion DM in 1985. Group profit, however, fell 2.6 percent to 580 million DM from 596 million DM.

While the earnings news pushed VW stock up to 406.50 Wednesday from 404.30 Tuesday, stock ana-

lysts are far less optimistic about Volkswagen's current health. They see profit falling about 5 percent in 1987 and declining more drastically in 1988.

"It's one of our sell recommendations," said Hans-Joachim Pilz, an analyst at the Bank in Liechtenstein GmbH in Frankfurt. "The market in Western Europe is likely to slow down in the second half. And their operating earnings are skidding sharply."

In the United States, Volkswagen has been hurt by the Deutsche mark's strength against the dollar, which makes cars imported from Germany more expensive. Its U.S. assembly plant in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, which produces the Golf model sedan, has also been operating well below capacity because of an industrywide sales slowdown, and analysts say Volkswagen may decide to close or sell the facility in the near future.

While sales are strong in West Germany — the Volkswagen group raised its market share 1.5 percentage points to 29.7 percent in the first six months — the company's corporate image is still suffering from arrests and revelations connected to a currency fraud scandal that left Volkswagen with 473 million DM in foreign-exchange losses.

Urban papers that contain mostly advertising. "These so-called shopkeepers have been an increasingly important source of demand in recent years," said John Morton, who fol-

lows the newspaper industry for the securities firm of Lynch, Jones & Ryan.

The relatively tighter supply of newsprint in the last year has made producers more confident that

account for about 75 of newsprint consumption. The American Newspaper Publishers Association estimates that newsprint accounts for about 25 percent of the annual expense at most newspapers.

Mr. Morton contends, however, that newspapers' advertising rates have risen 6 percent to 8 percent in the past three years. "That will more than take care of the price increase in newsprint," he said.

Also, paper executives contend, demand has picked up slightly in South America and in Africa, in addition to domestic producers' traditional markets in Europe. Exports from American producers rose 21 percent last year and will increase another 5 percent this year, according to estimates by the American Paper Institute.

"Higher newsprint prices naturally mean that newspapers have to raise their advertising rates," said Joseph Lorofano, a spokesman for the association.

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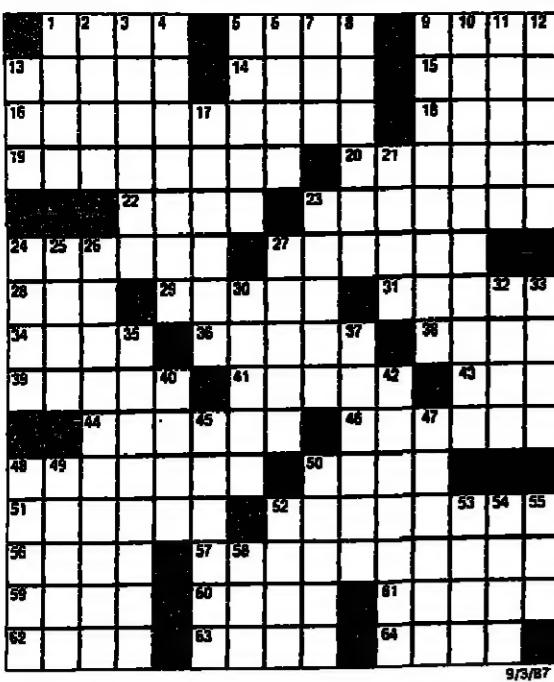
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ACROSS

- 1 Zeus' sister and spouse
- 5 Scraps
- 9 Woody fiber
- 13 Claude's chapeau
- 14 Glümmen German industrial region
- 16 Matilda from heaven?
- 18 Sion
- 19 Intrigued
- 20 Evil spirits
- 22 100 contesimi
- 23 Forthwith
- 24 Thrills
- 27 El — (rich spot)
- 28 Beholden letters
- 29 Film critic, e.g.
- 31 Supple
- 34 Campus service org.
- 36 Hogtied
- 38 Plant shoot
- 39 Frème of fiction
- 41 "—Grows in Brooklyn"
- 43 Examine carefully
- 44 Nymphs on Mt. Ida
- 46 Spuds
- 48 Little pistols
- 50 Kind of car or phone
- 51 Engross
- 52 Esoteric
- 56 Physician Niels
- 57 Why he left grad school?
- 58 Redact
- 60 A dollar is one e.g.
- 61 Noted conductor
- 62 D.C. group
- 63 —pear (fearless)
- 64 Central point
- 65 Goddess of youth
- 66 Son of Aphrodite
- 67 Insurrection
- 68 Studio for Seurat
- 69 Flora and fauna
- 70 —pear, e.g.
- 71 Tree trunk in a Scottish sport
- 72 Comb. form
- 73 Dwelling
- 74 Whoose Rose?
- 75 MIL command
- 76 Employed
- 77 Trite
- 78 Why they eyed the showroom?
- 79 Glistened
- 80 Part of a chignon
- 81 Profane, in Pahoa
- 82 Some house adjuncts
- 83 —do-well
- 84 Looeaslike
- 85 Soor —, city in Vt.
- 86 Manoe
- 87 Oregon, e.g.
- 88 Tree trunk in a Scottish sport
- 89 —but wiser
- 90 Whose Rose?
- 91 MIL command
- 92 Employed
- 93 Trite
- 94 Why they eyed the showroom?
- 95 Glistened
- 96 Part of a chignon
- 97 Profane, in Pahoa

DOWN

- 1 Goddess of youth
- 2 A son of Aphrodite
- 3 Insurrection
- 4 Studio for Seurat
- 5 Flora and fauna
- 6 Paratronic suffix
- 7 Threefold: Comb. form
- 8 —but wiser
- 9 Trite
- 10 Why they eyed the showroom?
- 11 Glistened
- 12 Part of a chignon
- 13 Estop
- 14 Zeus' sister and spouse
- 15 Scraps
- 16 Matilda from heaven?
- 17 Sion
- 18 Intrigued
- 19 Evil spirits
- 20 100 contesimi
- 21 Over after a list of names
- 22 Boil weevil, e.g.
- 23 Ireland, to Gaels
- 24 Swag
- 25 The Caine or the Pequod?
- 26 Agr., etc.
- 27 Natterjacks
- 28 Gardner, at times
- 29 Tolkien creatures
- 30 Some house adjuncts
- 31 —do-well
- 32 Looeaslike
- 33 Soor —, city in Vt.
- 34 Manoe
- 35 Oregon, e.g.
- 36 Tree trunk in a Scottish sport
- 37 —but wiser
- 38 Whose Rose?
- 39 MIL command
- 40 Employed
- 41 Trite
- 42 Some house adjuncts
- 43 —do-well
- 44 Looeaslike
- 45 Soor —, city in Vt.
- 46 Manoe
- 47 Oregon, e.g.
- 48 Tree trunk in a Scottish sport
- 49 Dwelling
- 50 Whose Rose?
- 51 MIL command
- 52 Employed
- 53 Trite
- 54 Home team, e.g.
- 55 Suffix with Siuan
- 56 Profane, in Pahoa

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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOY! THIS PLACE LOOKS LIKE A DEAD PET SHOP!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUJIE

YOMEN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprised answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: METAL OUTDO HOURLY DARING

Answer: What she said the "allen" was—
OF NO EARTHLY GOOD

WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Copenhagen 19 64 19 64

Dublin 15 59 15 59

Edinburgh 15 59 15 59

Frankfurt 25 77 25 77

Geneva 25 77 25 77

Helsinki 25 77 25 77

Istanbul 25 77 25 77

London 25 77 25 77

Moscow 25 77 25 77

Munich 25 77 25 77

Nuremberg 25 77 25 77

Paris 25 77 25 77

Rome 25 77 25 77

Stockholm 25 77 25 77

Venice 25 77 25 77

Zurich 25 77 25 77

AFRICA

Algiers 20 84 21 70

Bamako 20 84 21 70

Beira 20 84 21 70

Botswana 20 84 21 70

Capetown 20 84 21 70

Cairo 20 84 21 70

Carthage 20 84 21 70

Conakry 20 84 21 70

Dakar 20 84 21 70

Gaborone 20 84 21 70

Johannesburg 20 84 21 70

Khartoum 20 84 21 70

Lagos 20 84 21 70

Maputo 20 84 21 70

Maseru 20 84 21 70

Mombasa 20 84 21 70

Nairobi 20 84 21 70

Niger 20 84 21 70

Port Louis 20 84 21 70

Rabat 20 84 21 70

Salalah 20 84 21 70

Sana'a 20 84 21 70

Tripoli 20 84 21 70

Windhoek 20 84 21 70

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires 11 62 11 57

Caracas 11 62 11 57

Ciudad Bolívar 11 62 11 57

La Paz 11 62 11 57

Lima 11 62 11 57

Mexico City 11 62 11 57

Rio de Janeiro 11 62 11 57

Santiago 11 62 11 57

Valencia 11 62 11 57

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage 16 61 9 48

Boston 20 77 20 72

Calgary 20 77 20 72

Denver 20 77 20 72

Detroit 20 77 20 72

Honolulu 20 77 20 72

Montreal 20 77 20 72

New York 20 77 20 72

Seattle 20 77 20 72

Toronto 20 77 20 72

Victoria 20 77 20 72

Winnipeg 20 77 20 72

MIDDLE EAST

Akkara 27 81 13 55

Amman 27 81 13 55

Beirut 27 81 13 55

Bahrain 27 81 13 55

Jerusalem 27 81 13 55

Tel Aviv 27 81 13 55

OCEANIA

Auckland 13 55 13 55

Sydney 13 55 13 55

Wellington 13 55 13 55

Windward Islands 13 55 13 55

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Silvia FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. LONDON: Overcast, Temp. 18-19 (64-67). PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. ROME: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TOKYO: Rainy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. WEDNESDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. THURSDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. FRIDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SATURDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. SUNDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. MONDAY: Cloudy, Temp. 22-25 15-20 °C. TUESDAY:

SPORTS

Reuschel, Giants Win, Lead by 5½

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — Pitcher Rick Reuschel drew in two runs and scored another in a six-run third inning Tuesday night that sparked

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

San Francisco to a 14-4 victory over Montreal and extended the Giants' lead over Houston in the National League West to 5½ games.

The triumph was San Francisco's 18th in its last 25 contests.

Reuschel, working on day's rest after failing to survive the first inning of his Sunday start against New York, turned in seven innings of six-hit ball. He struck out seven and didn't walk a batter in his third appearance since being acquired from Pittsburgh Aug. 21.

Reds 7, Cardinals 4: In St. Louis, Dave Concepcion batted a seven-inning tie with a run-scoring double as Cincinnati snapped a six-game Cardinal winning streak.

Cats 3, Astros 2: In Houston, Chicago handed the Astros their seventh straight defeat in a game that saw the ejection of Billy Hatcher, Houston's leading hitter (317), for using an illegal bat. Hatcher broke his bat hitting a grounder in the fourth inning. "It was obvious when the bat broke wide open," said umpire John McSherry. "There was a groove inside with about four inches of cork."

Mets 9, Padres 1: In San Diego, Keith Hernandez drove in four runs, three with a home run, to back a combined five-hitter by David Cone and Randy Myers.

Phillies 7, Dodgers 5: In Los Angeles, Lance Parrish hit a two-run homer and Von Hayes singled twice and scored twice to help Philadelphia hand the Dodgers their eighth straight loss.

Pirates 4, Pirates 0: In Pittsburgh, Zane Smith won for the seventh time in his last eight starts, and Ted Simmons hit a two-run homer as Atlanta ended a five-game skid and stopped a Pirate winning streak at seven.

Tigers 6, Indians 5: In the American League, in Detroit, Pat Sheridan broke an 0-for-25 slump with a two-out bloop double in the 12th that scored Darren Evans from first and put the Tigers past Cleveland.

Rangers 6, White Sox 4: In Chicago, Pete Incaviglia hit a two-run home run, a single and an RBI double that broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh, pacing Texas.

(UPI, AP)



The Associated Press

Chicago third baseman Keith Moreland, brandishing what was left of Astro Billy Hatcher's broken — and corked — bat.

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(UPI, AP)

Edberg Advances Easily; Becker Gets by Wilkison

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Pitching decides pennant races, and Ted Higuera and Bret Saberhagen put on a great show as baseball moved into September.

Higuera held Kansas City hitters for 7½ innings and finished with a one-hitter Tuesday night as the Milwaukee Brewers beat the Royals, 2-0. Saberhagen allowed just three hits through eight innings before Milwaukee scored twice in the ninth.

In pitching his second straight shutout, Higuera (14-9) ran his career record to 5-0 against the Royals. The only hit he allowed came with two outs in the eighth when Ross Jones's drive down the left-field line barely eluded Rob Deen's glove.

Saberhagen (16-8) gave up a leadoff single to Robin Yount in the ninth. After a sacrifice, Greg Brock walked; R.J. Surhoff grounded into a forceout, but Deen and Ernest Riles followed with RBI singles.

Edberg Advances Easily; Becker Gets by Wilkison

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

serve in the sixth game. Rostagno, ranked 54th in the world, had a chance to even matters in the second set, but was blanked in the tie breaker.

"I didn't play well, but it was good enough to win," said Edberg, a two-time Australian Open champion. Edberg, who has won five tournaments this year, said he was nervous at the start. "It's always that way in the first round of a grand slam event," he said. "It takes you a while to settle down."

In a first-round women's match, Bettina Bunge, the 12th-seeded West German, defeated American Mary Lou Piatek, 6-3, 7-5.

Sooneers Seem a Cinch; Heisman Race Has a Long Shot

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Writer

NEW YORK — Along with drug tests, warnings to athletes not to deal with agents and to coaches to recruit properly, the 119th college football season begins with Oklahoma's choice to regain the national title it won two years ago — and a two-way player standing a chance to win the Heisman Trophy.

Senior all-American Gordie Lockbaum has been a consistent offensive and defensive star for Holy Cross. In 1986 he had 38 tackles as a defensive back and led Division I-AA in scoring with 132 points. He was third in the nation in all-purpose yards with 2,173.

Lockbaum would be the Heisman choice if he repeats his 1986 campaign; otherwise it could be the most wide open race in years. Among other worthies: Kerwin Bell, Florida's quarterback; Jamie Morris, Michigan's tailback; Chris Spielman, Ohio State's linebacker; Lorenzo White, Michigan State's tailback; Tim Brown, Notre Dame's wide receiver and running back; and two running backs from the Pacifico-10 Conference, UCLA's Gaston Green and Stanford's Brad Muster. But when each of them is sitting on the bench catching their breath, Lockbaum is still on the field.

Oklahoma also has a Heisman candidate in Jammie Holloway, the wishbone quarterback. The Sooners could be No. 1 because their soft schedule does not include Miami, which handed them their only regular-season defeat in 1985-86 and 1986-87. Oklahoma is the most powerful team in the nation and one of the best at almost every offensive position.

EAST

Only three starters on offense and four on defense return from Penn State's national champion team. Gone is the quarterback who helped achieve 22 consecutive regular-season victories, John Shaffer, replaced by Matt Kainzner. The leading ballcarrier, D.J. Dozier, is also gone, although Blair Thomas is capable of becoming the next in a long line of superb tailbacks.

Penn State's archival Pittsburgh, may be on its way back, but Coach Mike Gottfried might be counting on too many freshmen. Fullback Craig Heyward's backup is freshman Prentiss Wright. Marc Spindler and Eric Seaman are freshmen who may start at defensive tackle and tight end. Lacking a solid quarterback, Pitt hopes it will not miss running back Charles Gladman, ruled ineligible because of his association with professional agents.

Pittsburgh College, still featuring the pass, could have another good year, although Mike Power and Mark Kampaus are still vying at quarterback. The Eagles' best are Bill Romanowski, a linebacker heading a solid defense, and Darren Flutie an excellent wide receiver.

Syracuse seems to have the region's best quarterback in Don McPherson, who has set almost every school passing record. Army could challenge that contention, although Tony Crawford is a wishbone signal-caller whose biggest asset is keeping the ball and running. Elliot Uzelac, Navy's new coach, has also installed the wishbone.

SOUTH

Seven of the country's top 20 selections come from this region, and the most powerful is from the Atlantic Coast Conference, not the Southeastern.

Clemson, with an unusually favorable schedule — only three road games — and a winning quarterback in Rodney Williams might go undefeated. Given two super lines returning from the 8-2-2 season and ACC championship, Coach Danny Ford may not have to worry about replacing his departed running backs, Terrence Flager and Kenny Flowers. Georgia Tech, Maryland and North Carolina may be the only mild threats to Clemson's conference supremacy.

At Florida State, Coach Bobby Bowden finally has a solid defense and may be set with only one quarterback for a change, Danny McManus, and one of the deepest group of

receivers in the South. Quarterback Vinny Testaverde's departure has left too big a void at Miami.

South Carolina was young and almost successful in 1986. Its run-and-shoot offense was just the ticket for quarterback Todd Elliss, who threw for a Division I-A freshman record of 3,020 yards and 23 touchdowns. But Coach Joe Morrison has to contend with Miami, Georgia and Nebraska in three consecutive road games.

Louisiana State, with its new coach, Mike Archer, is

set to the school career rushing record. Michigan has one of the best offensive lines in the nation.

Yet if Iowa's Dan McGwire lives up to what Coach Hayden Fry says about him, the Hawkeyes could sweep the Big Ten. The 6-foot-8 (2.03-meter) quarterback is the brother of Mark McGwire, the Oakland slugger who set the major-league record for home runs by a rookie. The running attack includes Kevin Harmon, who returns after a year out for injuries. Defense, as was evident against Tennessee, is a question.

Taijark White is in his final year at Michigan State, and will run behind an experienced line. Indiana comes so close in many 1986 games that the Hoosiers are dreaming of big things this year. But any team that uses alternating quarterbacks is suspect.

Notre Dame, in its second season under Coach Lou Holtz, may have the country's toughest schedule. But there are outstanding athletes, such as Brown, one of the finest wide receiver-running backs in many seasons. Terry Andryszak will quarterback behind a solid line.

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma might have lost some strength on defense with the departure of Brian Bosworth to the National Football League, but Coach Barry Switzer isn't worried. "When I watch films of our offense, I just sit there and smile," he said.

If Switzer develops two defensive tackles, Oklahoma might be the most powerful college team in years. To give the opponents something else to think about, Switzer said of his defensive line, "We're as good and as big as we've ever been." All-America tight end Keith Jackson makes it appear that Switzer has it all.

This year's final top ranking may be decided Nov. 21 in Lincoln, Nebraska, when Oklahoma and Nebraska have another Big Eight showdown. Keith Jones of Nebraska and Thurman Thomas of Oklahoma State are among the best ballcarriers in the conference. Nebraska probably has the second-best quarterback in the league in Steve Taylor, who may prove more valuable than Oklahoma's Holleyway. Colorado has a good running attack, led by O.C. Oliver, but lacks overall strength for a repeat of its second-place finish in 1986.

The Southwest Conference is in turmoil. Southern Methodist, on NCAA probation, will not play this year or next. Texas Tech is unable to play in a bowl game. Texas, restricted to 20 scholarships next year instead of 30, does have an experienced quarterback in Eric Stanford. Texas Christian is eligible again for the SWC title and a bowl spot, unlikely as those prospects are.

So Arkansas is favored to win the crown. Coach Ken Hatfield's wishbone has punch because of running back James Rouse and quarterback Greg Thomas; and the Razorbacks are strong on defense, led by Middle guard Tony Cherico and safety Steve Atwater. Texas A&M is a doubtful repeater as champion because quarterback Kevin Murray opted to turn pro instead of remaining for a fourth varsity campaign.

FAR WEST

The Pacific-10 Conference might be the strongest in the nation, since four of its teams were in the final top 20 last year. Its top six teams went 17-2 against outside opponents in the regular 1986 campaign.

UCLA appears to be strong enough to contend for No. 1 ranking, since Coach Terry Donahue has one of the country's deepest and most talented running teams. Troy Aikman, the transfer quarterback from Oklahoma, is competing with Brendan McCracken for the starting role. Green, Mai Far Jr., Eric Ball and James Prime give the Bruins a superb ground attack behind a good line. Seven defensive starters are back.

Chris Chandler provides Washington with the best quarterback in the conference. Coach Don James has good runners, fine receivers — everything but a solid defensive line. Southern Cal has an experienced quarterback in Rodney Peete, plus a star linebacker in Marcus Cotton. There are plenty of returning starters. Arizona State and Arizona are without their fine quarterbacks of last year. Count Stanford out unless running back Muster can make up for defensive losses.

Steve Goodrich/The New York Times

Oklahoma's Barry Switzer: "I just sit there and smile."

Britain Agrees to Extradite Soccer Fans to Belgium for Trial

The Associated Press

LONDON — Home Secretary Douglas Hurd has agreed to the extradition of 26 Liverpool soccer fans to Belgium to face manslaughter charges stemming from the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster, the government announced Wednesday.

A statement said Hurd had signed warrants under Britain's extradition act so that those "accused of offense" may be extradited to face trial. His decision follows consideration of representations made by the accused.

"I've learned to really come back and fight," said Becker, a two-time champion at the third set at the National Tennis Center after breaking Rostagno's

defeat in his long campaign to have them tried at home. "I think it was inevitable," he said.

The Liverpool fans were arrested on manslaughter charges following rioting in which 39 people died at the May, 1985, European Championships final in Brussels between Liverpool and Juventus of Italy. Almost all those who died were Italian; most were crushed when a wall collapsed as they tried to escape a stampede by Liverpool backers.

In the aftermath, UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, banned English clubs indefinitely

from the continent's three main club tournaments. It ruled that Liverpool would have to serve a further three-year ban whenever it decided to admit the other English clubs.

In Brussels, Justice Minister Jean Gol said the move "resulted from long collaboration and multiple contacts between the two countries."

Livermore said he was angry about a report, said to have originated with Belgian police, that he had described the 26 fans as "British hooligans." The report allegedly said the fans will be flown into

Melsbroek Airport under military escort because police anticipate trouble at a military airfield I think is quite unnecessary," Livermore said. "If that is indicative of how the authorities will hold the trial, then god help my clients."

Gol has promised a speedy trial. The fans will be held at the main prison at Leuven, just east of the capital. No trial date has been set.

Defendants awaiting trial in Belgium are usually kept in custody. They must appear monthly before a judge who must release a remand order if the prosecution feels such a move is warranted for the preparation of the trial.

"All this business about a mili-

tary escort and plane and arriving secretly at a military airfield I think is quite unnecessary," Livermore said. "If that is indicative of how the authorities will hold the trial, then god help my clients."

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Golf

PGA Leaders

(Through Aug. 30)
EARNINGS

1. Corrie Barnes \$1,127,365
2. Paul Azinger 314,123,742

3. Scott Simpson 24,852,023

4. Ben Crenshaw 23,444,294

5. Larry Nelson 18,444,545

6. Tom Kite 12,443,203

7. Payne Stewart 12,443,203

8. Larry Mize 20,424,240

9. David Frost 22,378,555

10. Mark Calcavecchia 24,321,999

11. Curtis Strange 23,263,059

12. Dan Pohl 23,262,016

13. Dan Pohl 23,261,977

14. Hal Sutton 23,161,977

15. Dan Pohl 23,161,977

16. Dan Pohl 23,161,977

SCORING

1. David Frost, 22,378,555
2. Scott Hoch, 20,424,240
3. Tom Kite, 18,444,545

4. Curtis Strange, 23,263,059

5. Tom Kite, 18,444,545

